The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,209.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

361

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 32 0
including postage	„ 72 0
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including postage	„ 36 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Himalaya," 1,341 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 27th April, at noon.

April		May.
Leave Bombay 27	Leave Colombo	
„ Carwar 28	„ Galle	4
„ Mangalore 29	„ Negapatam	7
„ Cannanore 30	„ La Cannonore	10
„ Calicut 30	„ Coconada	12
„ Beypore 30	„ Vizagapatam	13
May.	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Cochin 1	„ Gopalpore	14
„ Tuticorin 2	Arrives Calcutta	16

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingoria monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Euphrates," 650 Tons, 129 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 3rd May, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	22
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Fao	22
„ Guadur	8	„ Bushire	25
„ Muscat	11	„ Linga	27
„ Bunder Abbas	13	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Linga	14	„ Muscat	31
„ Bushire	17	June.	
„ Fao	18	„ Guadur	2
Arrive Bussorah	19	„ Kurrachee	5
		Arrive Bombay	8

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Comorin," 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 26th April, at noon.

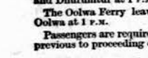
N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee. Jaytapoor. Vingorla.
Umjuwell. Malwan. Goa.
Ratnagherry.

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M

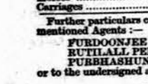
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 5 0	„ 6 0

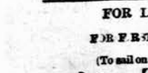
Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTHALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR CHARTER.



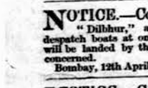
THE Swedish Barque "Militades," 400 tons registered, open for Charter to any place. Apply to Capt. Liddick, or Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 17th April, 1869.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

FOR FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

(To sail on 10th proximo full or not full.)



THE A 1 clipper ship "Dilharree," 1,223 tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will be despatched as above.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Dilbhur," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Dilbhur."

Bombay, 12th April, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Venice," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "City of Venice."

Bombay, 9th April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Lauretta," from London, are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain McPherson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.,
Agents for Owners and Captain McPherson.

Bombay, 19th April, 1869.

NOTICES.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,537, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 200 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	5 0	6 8

Fresh supplies on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from Insects by the use of

	Cash. Credit. Rs. as. Rs. as.
NALDIRE'S TABLETS, each	0 14 1 0
or	
MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC SOAP, per bar.	1 12 2 0
and may be relieved from Worms by	
NALDIRE'S POWDERS, per packet	1 12 2 0

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

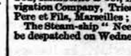
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 21st instant

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.



THE magnificent and commodious s. s. "Californian," Captain Watson, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, shippers are particularly requested to send same on board as soon as possible to facilitate the vessel getting quick despatch.

The "Californian" offers excellent accommodation for a limited number of passengers, the saloon being extensive and the state-rooms well fitted and airy, and is well-known as a comfortable as well as quick vessel, having been awarded the prize by Government, offered for the quickest run during the Abyssinian Expedition, and offering a table liberally supplied. Passengers may rely on receiving every attention on board.

Those making engagements by the above steamer should be in readiness to embark not later than 29th April 1869. For passage apply to G. F. PIM & Co.,

Bombay, April, 1869. Agents.

NOTICE.—Just landed, ex "Rohilla," in good order, a new batch of Guinness' Stout, bottled by E. & I. Burke, Dublin.

Quarts ..... Rs. 6 0 per doz.
Pints ..... „ 3 12 „ „

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Sole Agents in India for Messrs E. & I. Burke.

Bombay, 20th April, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that on and after the 22nd instant the rate for conveying sheep by this Railway from Nagpoor to Bombay will be reduced from Rs. 101-4-0 to Rs. 74-1-0 per hundred sheep.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 20th April, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of Barley, Preserved Milk, Mustard Powder, &c., &c., will be sold by public auction at 1 P.M., on Thursday next, the 22ndinstant, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed at once.

E. S. WALCOTT, for Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 20th April, 1869.

TO DEFAULTING SHAREHOLDERS of the MAZAGON LAND & RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that unless the 2nd Call of Rs. 1,000 per share made on the 2nd May, 1865, together with interest and expenses, is settled on or before Friday the 30th instant, the names of all defaulters shall be published preparatory to the sale of the claims.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th April, 1869.

SELLING OFF.

MR. J. NEUBERG, being desirous of winding up his present Retail Business, offers the undermentioned Goods at a discount of from 15 to 20 per cent., for Cash only.

Cigars, Havannas.
Cigarettes.
Do. Papers.
Cornflour, Oswego.
Cooking Stoves.
Counterpanes.
Curry Vicux.
Do.
Cushions, half finished.
Embossing Presses, large and small.
Enamelled Ware.
Envelopes.
Fancy Goods.
Glass Ware.
Gold Beading.
Goglets.
Guard Books.
Hand Mirrors.
Ice Boxes.
Jewellery, Imitation.
Jet Ornaments.
Knife Cleaning Machine.
Lamps, Reading.
Do. Portable.
Lanterns, Stirrup.
Leather Cloth.
Leibeg's Extract of Meat.
Do. Food for Infants.
Meerschaum Pipes.
Meerschaum Cigar-holders.
Music.
Musical Boxes.
Do. Birds.
Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver.
Perfumery.
Picture in frames.
Do. without.
Porcelain Ware.
Pipes, Briar Wood.
Quinine, in ½, ¼ and 1 oz. bottles.
Sealing Wax.
Sewing Machines.
Do. do. appurtenances.
Soap.
Stencil Plates.
Table Linen, English.
Do. Country.
Table Covers.
Tobacco.
Toys.
Travelling Bags.
Tracing Linen.
Wall Paper.
Wines, Claret.
Do. Port.
Do. Sherry.
Wire Gauze.
Watchmaker's Requisites.

Mr. Neuberg purposes to continue his business as General Merchant and Commission Agent, and is prepared to receive orders for Goods from England, France, or Germany, an opportunity of which he trusts not only dealers but large establishments, Regimental Messes, and private persons may take advantage; especially as the present easy communication with Europe secures their obtaining Goods at nearly English rates.

6 Hummum Street, Fort.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to expain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which :—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses), accompanies order : enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which (their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

PICKLES.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower Chow Chow,		
Gherkins, Mixed, Onion, Piccalilli,		
Walnut ... ...each	0 10	0 12
Assorted ... ...per doz.	6 8	7 8
Imperial Hot, small bottles ...each	0 12	0 14
Do. large „ ... „	1 8	1 12
Capt. White's Oriental (the Curry pickle) .. „	1 4	1 8
West Indian, small bottles ... „	1 1	1 4
Do. large „ ... „	1 8	1 12

CONDIMENTS.

The Company are sole Agents in the Presidency for Barrie & Co.'s Celebrated Indian Condiments, the superior character of which particularly adapts them for export as presents to friends in England.

Barrie's Madras Cayenne Sauce ...	...per bot.	1 8
Do. Bengal Chátni	...each	2 8
Do. Madras Chátni	„	2 4
Do. Madras Curry Powder	„	2 2
Do. Madras Curry Paste	„	2 4
Do. Madras Mulligatawny Paste	...per bot.	2 4
Nepál Pepper, genuine ...	„	0 8
Piété de Diable ...	„	0 14

N.B.—Specimens of Assorted Indian Condiments are supplied and shipped to friends at Home.

SAUCES.

FISH SAUCES.

Anchovy, Burgess' Original Essence of ...½ pt.	0 10	0 12
Do. do. „ pt.	1 3	1 6
Lobster ... ... „	1 6	1 12
Oyster ... ... „	1 4	1 8
Shrimp, Dinmore's Original Essence of „	1 4	1 8
Soy, Finest India ... ... „	1 4	1 8

COOKING AND TABLE SAUCES.

Beef Steak, in bottles of 1 pt. ...each	1 2	1 6
Do. do. ½ „ „	0 10	0 12
Catsup, Mushroom, do. 1 „ „	0 8	0 10
Do. do. ½ „ „	0 6	0 8
Catsup, Walnut, do. 1 „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. ½ „ „	0 8	0 10
Digestive, Bull's, do. 1 „ „	1 4	1 8
Harvey's, Lazenby's original, ½ pt. „	0 10	0 12
Do. do. 1 „ „	1 2	1 6
John Bull ½ „ „	1 1	1 4
King of Oudh's original ½ pt. „	1 4	1 8
Madras Cayenne, Barrie's original, 1 pt. „	1 4	1 8
Mogul ½ „ „	0 10	0 12
Reading, Cock's Original 1 „ „	1 2	1 8
Do. do. 1 „ „	1 4	1 8
Royal Osborne, Payne's original 1 „ „	1 8	2 0
Royal Table ½ „ „	0 14	1 2
Sir Robert Peel's 1 „ „	1 8	1 12
Do. do. ½ „ „	1 1	1 4
Soho 1 „ „	1 8	1 12
Soyer's ½ „ „	0 12	0 14
Soyer's Relish ½ „ „	1 4	1 8
Sultana ½ „ „	0 10	0 12
Tomata Paste 1 „ „	1 4	1 8
Do. do. ½ „ „	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 „ „	1 8	1 12
Worcester, Lea and Perrins' original, 1 pt. „	1 4	1 8
Do. do. ½ „ „	0 12	0 14
Assorted, including fish, ½ „ per doz.	8 0	9 0
Do. do. 1 „ „	14 8	16 8

MUSTARDS, SALT, AND VINEGARS.

Mustard, Best Durham, in bottles of ½ lb. each.	0 10	0 12
Do. do. 1 lb. „	1 1	1 4
Mustard, French, Prepared ... ... „	0 12	0 14
Salt, best White Table, in bottles ... „	0 8	0 10
Do. do. per doz.	5 4	6 0
Vinegar, Pure Malt (Beaufoy's, No. 22). qts. each.	0 12	0 14
Do. do. per doz.	7 8	9 0
Vinegar, Chili, ½ pint ... ... each.	0 12	0 14
Vinegar, Tarragon, ½ pint ... ... „	0 12	

CAPERS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OIL.

Capers, Real French, in bottles of ½ pint each.	0 8	0 10
Do. do. „ „	0 12	0 14
Do. do. „ „	1 6	1 10
Olives, Picked, French ½ „ „	0 10	0 12
Do. do. „ „	1 1	1 4
Do. do. in Oil, and stuffed „	1 12	2 0
Salad Oil, Finest Sublime Olive 1 „	1 1	1 4
Do. do. large „	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE.—Apples on sale at One Rupee per dozen.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.,
21st April, 1869. Agent Tudor Company.

REDUCED RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—"The English Assurance Company, Fire and Life" (being free from combination) issue Fire Policies at 20 per cent below the rates of all other offices in Bombay. Stamps paid for by the Company. For further particulars apply to

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

A few remaining cases of Guinness's best export Stout, bottled by their Agents, Messrs. Machen and Co., Liverpool, and just landed ex "Weathersfield," being in prime condition.

Rs. 3-8 per dozen pints when taken in quantity.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their share certificates when applying for the dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th April, 1869.

VIEGAS PATENT SLIP and FOUNDRY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—FOURTH DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth Distribution of the Assets of the above Company amongst the Registered Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rs. 7 per share, will be paid on and after Monday, the 3rd day of May, 1869, at the registered office of the Company, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Before payment the shareholders are requested to produce, at the office of the Company, their certificates of the first distribution.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ,
For self and co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th April, 1869.

FREEZING POWDERS.

By the Wenham Lake Ice Company.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In tin-lined cases, gross weight about 1½ cwt. each	40 0	45 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SILVER GOODS.

FOR PRESENTATION.

Richly chased or engraved in all the newest designs.

BOUQUET HOLDERS.

Light openwork, or solid, Silver; from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

CORAL AND BELLS.

Of standard Silver, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 35.
„ Silver Gilt, from Rs. 29 to Rs. 25.

IVORY RING AND BELLS.

Of standard Silver, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.
„ Silver Gilt, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.

(Each in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, triply gilt inside.
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 75.

CHRISTENING SETS.

(Each complete in handsome Morocco Case.) Of standard Silver, Cups triply gilt inside.

FORK AND SPOON.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

FORK, KNIFE, AND SPOON.
From Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 75.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND CUP.
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

FORK, KNIFE, SPOON, AND PLATE.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 130.

CIGAR CASES.

Of solid Silver, richly chased or engraved;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

CUPS AND GOBLETS.

Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, with space for engraving.

For Prize or Testimonial Purposes.
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

LADIES' CARD CASES.

Plain, Chased, or Engraved;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS.

In a variety of beautiful patterns;
Complete sets of four or six in handsome Morocco cases;
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 150.

SNUFF BOXES.

Of solid Silver, triply gilt inside, richly chased or engraved;
From Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SMELLING BOTTLES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 1 Plain Stoppered Salts Bottles ... each	1 4	1 8
No. 2 do. do. in Morocco Case. „	2 12	3 0

SMALL VINAIGRETTE BOTTLES.

With Triply Gilt perforated tops, handsomely cut in Blue, Green, Ruby, or clear White.

No. 3 Richly Engraved Caps (filled) 5 8 6 0

CAPPED SALTS BOTTLES,

With extra wide mouths and stoppers, round or upright; cut and coloured as above.

No. 4 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	... each	9 0	10 0
No. 5 Richly Engraved do. ...	... „	10 8	12 0

EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES,

Cut and coloured, as above.

No. 6 Richly Engraved Triply Gilt Caps...each		9 0	10 0

UNION (DOUBLE) SCENT BOTTLES.

For Aromatic Vinegar, or Salts, and Eau-de-Cologne (each in handsome morocco case), cut and coloured, as above.

No. 7 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	...each	9 0	10 0
No. 8 Richly Engraved do. ...	... „	10 8	12 0

UNION SCENT BOTTLES.

With patent spring stoppers and screw cap, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above.

No. 9 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	...each	16 8	18 8
No. 10 Richly Engraved do. ...	... „	19 0	21 0

LARGE UNION SCENT BOTTLES.

Stoppered, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above.

No. 11 Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	...each	22 8	25 0
No. 12 Richly Engraved do. ...	... „	27 0	30 0

SQUARE UNION BOTTLES,

With Vinaigrette at foot. Stoppered, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above.

No. 13 Plain Triply Gilt Cap and Vinaigrette ...		38 0	42 0
No. 14 Richly Engraved Cap and Vinaigrette ...		43 0	48 0

OPERA UNION BOTTLES.

Stopped, fitted, cut, and coloured as above;

THE LAST NOVELTY.

in shape of an Opera or Field Glass, a very pretty present for a lady;

No. 15 Plain Triply Gilt Caps and joints...each		27 0	30 0
No. 16 Richly Engraved Caps and joints... „		32 0	36 0

HOUR GLASS UNION BOTTLES.

Plain Triply Gilt Caps ...	... ...	... 18 0	20 0
Richly Engraved, &c. &c.	... ...	... 20 0	22 8

JEWELLED UNION SCENT BOTTLES,

Stoppered, fitted, cut, and coloured, as above

Blue, Set with Coral, Garnet, or Pearl ...
Green, do. do. do.
Ruby, do. do. do. Turquoise } from Rs. 30 to 75
or Pearl ... „ ... ...
Clear White, do. Coral, Garnet, or Turquoise.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—Wanted a first rate Iron and Brass Moulder: to a really good man good pay will be given. Apply to the Locomotive Superintendent, Parell Works.

IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PUPILS.—An appointment in the Hibbet Hospital, Kattiawar, as Apothecary, is at present vacant. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Quarters free.

The candidate must be able to read and write English, as well as compound medicines.

All applications to be made by letter to the Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky, Kattiawar.

DAVID BOURKE LONG,
Civil Surgeon, Hibbet Hospital, Burda Chowky.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES

A handsome selection, of plain Meerschaum with real Amber Mouth-pieces, or mounted with engraved Silver hands and revolving covers, just received from the

BEST MAKERS IN VIENNA.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Astel Cutty ..... from	9 0 to 30	0
Albert ..... „	7 8 to 30	0
Belgic ..... „	9 0 to 30	0
Billiards ..... „	7 8 to 30	0
Billiards, French ..... „	7 0 to 30	0
Billiards, Straight ..... „	6 8 to 20	0
Cutty ..... „	10 8 to 75	0
Eagle's Claw ..... „	9 0 to 20	0
Health ..... „	9 0 to 20	0
Pear-shaped ..... „	9 0 to 30	0
Prince's ..... „	9 0 to 30	0
Yachter's ..... „	9 0 to 30	0

ALSO A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Meerschaum Bowls, with Cherry Stems and Amber Mouth-pieces ..... from 10 8 to 45

AND AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Briar Wood Pipes, with real Amber, or Horn, Mouth-pieces, in a variety of shapes and sizes ..... from 1 0 to 12

The above is by far the most complete collection of Pipes ever offered in Bombay, and offers to smokers a choice rarely to be met with, at rates far below those usually charged.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN," "DILBHUR," and "PRINCE ALFRED."

The above vessels have commenced discharging their cargoes and we are put in possession of further supplies of Wines as under.

Sparkling Hocks and Moselles, Still Hocks.
Stein Wein in original bottles.
Sherries A B C (in triangles), and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (in diamonds), Amontillado and Manzanilla, our Green Vine Leaf Brandy.
Double and single Magnums of Champagne.
Sherries 6 brands in Hhds and Butts.
Port 1, 2, and 3 in Pipes.
Sherries in Wood per "British Sovereign" and "Dilbhur."

Particular attention is drawn to our Wines in Wood; Messes, Clubs, and the Trade will find it far more economical in consumption to indent upon our stock of Wines in Wood, there are many advantages that the Consumer and Trader derive by laying in a stock of Bulk Wines.

1st.—A Wine thus selected and bottled is secured at a much lower figure than if bought by single dozens.

2nd.—The Wine, imported in bulk, by a sea voyage improves in character and quality.

3rd.—It is a satisfaction to the consumer to know that he has a wine in his Cellar of uniform quality and one that will improve by keeping.

These Wines will be cellared in a few days when we shall be happy to see our friends respecting them.

No. 1 A.	per Butt of 108 gals.	Rs.	650
No. 2 B.	Do. Do.	„	780
No. 3 C.	Do. Do.	„	850
No. 4 D.	Do. Do.	„	900
No. 5 E.	Do. Do.	„	1000
No. 6 F.	Do. Do.	„	1400

In Hhds No. 3 and No. 5 Rs. 450 and 550 respectively.

PORTS.

1. *	..... per pipe	115 Gals.	Rs. 750
2. *	..... do.	„	900
3. *	..... do.	„	1,400

Champagnes.—Our Gold and Silver neck Champagnes, 1 and 2 stars, have been so well received in this presidency, and the demand so great for these special brands, that we have ordered out a parcel, overland, which may be looked for during the current month.

CHAMPAGNE

Has recently made an enormous advance in public and professional favour. Its value, we are told, as a medicine, is year after year more largely acknowledged by the Faculty. As a stimulant it acts more immediately, and more harmlessly than Brandy, and the stomach will often retain it at periods of extreme irritability, when no other wine could be endured. Besides these properties, it has other characteristics, rendering it so widely popular, that the aggregate produce now reaches upon an average 52,000,000 (fifty-two millions) gallons." "[Extract from the leading article of the 'Times' of 16th Sept., 1867."]

☞ The Wines with an asterisk (*) daily expected.

Beer.—Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.	
„ 5 do. imperial pints.	
„ 4 do. pints.	

N.B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Guinness's Stout * * * * *
Kilderkins, (18 gals.) Season 1869-70, first batch of the new season's Beer.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desired delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B		Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine ...	18 0
20 0	A		Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier ...	20 0
26 0	C		Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine ...	22 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine ...	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character ...	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old ...	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety ...	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle ...	45	0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine. ...	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine ...	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET at the opening was dull. Elphinstones went down from 875 to 860, and Colabas from 1,380 to 1,355, but in the latter part of the day made a rapid advance. Elphinstones touched 589 and Colabas 1,385. Nothing doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nos. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	552½
2,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	300
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200 [div.
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	130 ex-
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | 1,300 | Bombay Ship Co. ..... | 1150—1160

LAND COMPANIES.

1,150,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1375
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	575
2,000,000	1,000	600	„11-14	Do. New	429
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	89
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Masagon Land	280
...	2,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	305

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875[div.
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1560 ex
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	365
100,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	650
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	108—110.
800,000	25	„	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	75
2,000,000	200	Sept. '67	Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	Mar. '68	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	139	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	380
800,000	3,500	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	205
260,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast...	169—170

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight.	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Five per cent.	105½
Four per cent.	93½ nl.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do	102
5 years' do. do.	100½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	„	10-4
Carolus	„	290
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	223
Bar Silver	„	106-10
Gold Leaf	„	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	16-0-0
Australian Gold	„	169-9-

CALCUTTA—15TH APRIL 1869.

Government Securities.—Very little business reported in 4 per cents. at Rs. 7-6 discount; some small pieces obtained Rs. 7-4 and 7-2 for cash; the time-bargains to-day were at Rs. 8-4, 8-6 and 8-8 discount for deliveries in one month. In 5 per cents. of 1856-57, a small sum sold at Rs. 7-12 premium.

6 per cents. Municipal Debentures changed hands at from Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-14 premium.

Upwards of 300 shares in the National Bank were bought, for different parties, at Rs. 130.

A sale of Equitable Coal Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 183½, exclusive of the dividend.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares—A time-bargain contract took place, for a good quantity at Rs. 69, for deliveries in two months.

Bengal Tea Co.'s fully paid-up shares were placed at Rs. 51, inclusive of the dividend.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 13th April, 1869.

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,45,706	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. Nil	78,90,713	0	5
Do. do. at Branches ... „ 78,90,713 0 5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,05,96,173	14	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	14,52,648	11	8
Sundries	6,34,542	13	0
	Rs. 6,43,24,784	14	10

Assets.			
Government Securities	94,42,971	11	8
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	49,75,255	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	88,56,534	12	10
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.	1,48,52,089	2	5
Dead Stock	10,16,842	14	9
Stamps	15,593	8	0
Balances with other Banks	2,05,388	15	9
Sundries	8,45,780	6	9
	Rs. 3,91,11,025	8	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ... Rs. 1,22,32,600	14	4	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ... „ 1,20,81,158	8	4	
	2,52,13,759	6	8
	Rs. 6,43,24,784	14	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Toole, Lieutenant, Quarter Master, General Depôt, on leave, from Poona.

Malden, Lieutenant, 3rd Native Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

Gataker, Lieutenant, Meywar Bheel Corps, on medical certificate, from Kherwara.

Turner, Brigadier General, Commanding Saugor District, to appear before Medical Board, from Saugor.

Helyar, Captain, 1-2 Queen's, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

Jamieson, Lieutenant, 7th Hussars, to join, from ——

Brown, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on medical certificate, to Egypt and Syria.

Vallance, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.

Hewett, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General M. D. A., from leave, to Mhow.

Whishaw, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By Brigadier General Stock, Commanding the Garrison.

Bombay, 20th April, 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave as follows:—

Colonel H. Stanley, Bombay Infantry, from 19th April to 3rd May next, both days inclusive, on urgent private affairs, (under the provision of G. G. O. No. 774 of 1864.)

Lieutenant C. Y. Butler, 22nd Regiment N. I, from 22nd April to 1st May, both days inclusive (Garrison leave.)

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2-0-0 per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal. „
Overland	Cotton	£6 0s. 0d. to £6 10s. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	Rs. 8 to 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 20 to 25 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 to 5 per ton'	
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	General Outram (s)..	Teasdale	Cochin, April 13.
	Elizabeth	Oven	Rangoon, Feb. 23.
	Castle	Nisbet	Bangkok, Feb. 7.
	Amy Warwick	Bebbin	Bangkok, March 1.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Malabar Coast.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Romulus	Needham	Liverpool.
	Taptee (s)	Prewitt	Cutch.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cochin.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Barque Wanderer, Marton, to Tellicherry.
Ship Malabar, Galloway, to Liverpool.
Ship T. E. Lemon, Rainey, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Cherwell, to Liverpool.
Ship Florine, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April 15 City of Benares ..... Smith ..... Glasgow, Dec. 30.
Isaure ..... Daviaud ..... St. Denis Reunion, Feb. 21.

DEPARTURES.

April 15 Candia (s) ..... —— ..... ——
Assaye ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 15 Cherokee ..... Coffey ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

April 15 Ethiopia (s) ..... McCallum ..... Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1865.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

REYNALDS—April 20th, at 297, Middle Colaba, the wife of John Reynalds, M.D., of a son.

DEATH.

BIGG—April 16th, Richard Bigg, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Bigg, of Manchester, aged 36 years.

MADRAS

BIRTH.

WITHER—April 12th, at Tranquebar, the wife of F. O. B. Wither, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

ROBSON—April 7th, at the Mission Bungalow, Ajmere, the wife of the Rev. John Robson, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1869.

MR. GLADSTONE'S majorities are still overwhelming; indeed they have, so far, increased. The telegrams received yesterday, however, require a few words of explanation to show the full force of the decisions they record. On the 15th, it seems, when the motion was made that the House should go into committee, Mr. Newdegate proposed an amendment which must have been the usual one, declaring that the House would go into committee that day six months, in other words put off the transaction until there was no House sitting. Mr. Disraeli did not approve of tactics which ensured another proof of the strength of the majority, and vainly endeavoured to dissuade Mr. Newdegate from pursuing the course he had adopted. But the member for North Warwickshire, besides being a sound Tory Protestant, is an obstinate politician, with very lofty and honest ideas of duty. He distrusts Mr. Disraeli as much as he opposes Mr. Bright, and he therefore persevered. The result, however, justified the prudence of the Opposition leader, for another large majority in favour of the measure was recorded on the journals of the House. On the second reading the majority was 118; in favour of going into committee the majority was 126. On the next night Mr. Disraeli tried his hand, and moved that clause 2 should be struck out of the Bill. Clause 2, one of the most important in the measure, reads as follows:—

"On and after the 1st day of January, 1871, the said union created by Act of Parliament between the Churches of England and Ireland shall be dissolved, and the said Church of Ireland, hereinafter referred to as 'the said Church,' shall cease to be established by law."

It enacts the direct abolition of the Establishment, and the Opposition could not well allow it to pass without a division. Here again Mr. Gladstone improved upon the original 118, for the clause was sanctioned by a majority of 123. On each occasion more than half the number of a full House voted with the Government; on Mr. Newdegate's purely obstructive motion, 355; on Mr. Disraeli's legitimate proposal, 344. Now the oftener these large numbers are recorded the less possible does it become for the Lords to reject or even materially alter the measure; and the more the Opposition contrive to emphasize the support given to the bill, the more usefully do they serve the cause which provokes their hostility. But they are bound to fight every essential point, and thus will not be able to escape from the unpleasant task of contributing to the complete success of the measure and the policy on which it is based.

An erroneous idea prevails in some quarters that the Irish Church Bill is put forward as a "panacea" for all the ills of Ireland. On the contrary it is only the initiatory measure of a great series, and when the anomalous Church is disposed of, the turn of the Land will have come. Many score years of injustice cannot be remedied in a single year by a single measure, even one so great as that brought in by Mr. Gladstone. We are also threatened with a revival of Repeal, but none know better than the Orangemen who talk so big, and the landlords who abet them, that the cry is a cry and nothing more. It will deceive no one, not even those who raise it; for a few months it may suit Orangemen and Fenians to row in the same boat; but if there were the faintest glimmer of success the Orangemen would be the first to jump overboard, swim ashore, and, on their knees, implore Parliament to refuse the demand.

In the absence of Lord Mayo and his French cook, Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has taken pity on the dullness of the City of Palaces, and has given the lucky inhabitants a "sensation." Hurt in his dignity as a Judge, and injured in his feelings as a man, Mr. Justice Mitter, with an energy that smacks of the camp, has caused the offender to be put under arrest. As the offender, or alleged offender, is Mr. William Tayler, "the late Commissioner of Patna," he will probably give the High Court some trouble before they have done with him. As it is, Mr. Tayler has led Mr. Justice Mitter into a false position, and involved the Chief Justice in the consequences of his escapade. Moreover, in the working of the drama another Judge, Mr. Hobhouse, found himself under momentary arrest, the bailiff having mistaken him for Mr. Tayler! And what is it all about? Mr. Tayler, it is stated, sold an estate which was under an attachment for debt, without notifying that important fact to the purchaser. Mr. Tayler's explanation is that at the time of the sale the attachment had been struck off the file and was null and void. We cannot enter into the details of the case, not having the Law Reports at hand. Mr. Tayler may be right or wrong in his version, and practically it does not affect the present case. A law suit arose out of the sale, and in giving judgment Mr. Justice Mitter said point blank that Mr. Tayler had perpetrated a fraud. Thereupon Mr. Tayler wrote the documents, we re-published on Saturday, for the purpose of showing that the assertion of the justice was insulting and unwarranted, and for so doing he was arrested on a charge of writing and publishing defamatory letters.

Now in order to form an opinion on the propriety of the strong measure of reprisals adopted by the Judge, let us see what took place in Court. We quote the *Indian Daily News*, which founds itself on the report of the case in the *Bengal Law Reports*—

"In giving judgment, the Chief Justice remarked—'It is unnecessary to consider or to decide whether there was any fraudulent concealment, on the part of Mr. Tayler, of the fact that the estate had been attached, or to enter into the question whether the recital in the deed amounted to a covenant that Mr. Tayler had power to sell. The Principal Sudder Ameen says that the concealment, if there was one, was by no means fraudulent, but I feel at a loss to understand what notions the Principal Sudder Ameen entertains of fraud, when he holds that if a gentleman sells an estate which he knows has been attached under a decree against him, and conceals the fact from the purchaser, and he receives the purchase-money, is a concealment which does not fall within the class of fraudulent.' Mr. Justice Mitter's decision occupies but three or four lines, and was simply an echo of what the Chief Justice had said:—'I feel no hesitation,' so runs the judgment, 'in holding that the plaintiff is entitled to recover both upon the ground that she paid a debt due from Mr. Tayler, as also upon the ground that a fraud has been perpetrated against her by Mr. Tayler in concealing from her the fact that the estate sold was under attachment of a decree of Court.'"

Here we see that Mr. Justice Mitter went out of his way to attack Mr. Tayler. Sir Barnes Peacock said it was "unnecessary to decide whether there was any fraudulent concealment," and then went on to say, with truth, that had there been such a concealment as that alleged it would have been fraudulent; a very different thing from the direct assertion that there was concealment and that it was a fraud. Mr. Justice Mitter did not show such a wise reserve. He did what the Chief Justice said it was unnecessary to do; and it was in answer to the interpolated onslaught that Mr. Tayler wrote his sharp commentaries. Even if Mr. Justice Mitter had not gone out of his way to stigmatize Mr. Tayler that gentleman would have had a perfect right to show, if he could, that the Judge was in error. Had the Native Judge imitated the prudent reserve of his chief, nothing could have been said against him; and if he is brought into unenviable notoriety, like some other Judges, he has only himself to blame. It is beneath the dignity of a Court to fall into these personal squabbles. The Judge may be acting with strict legality, but it is not wise to be legal at the cost of common sense. We regret the incident because it does not tend to raise the character of the Native Bench. European Judges can sometimes afford to act on the spur of temper—and yet live to lament it; but Native Judges are entrusted with the reputation of all their brethren and are bound to be prudent and calm. We do not, of course, consider that Mr. Justice Mitter has hurt or can hurt the liberty of the press; but he has not done an act likely to redound to the credit of his own people, and for that reason we deplore his indiscretion.

SOME time since the Liquidators of the Eastern Financial Association applied to the High Court to sanction an arrangement they had made to sell to certain native gentlemen all the assets of the Company and the right of making a call at the rate of Rs. 30 per share on the shareholders in return for the payment of a sum to all the creditors equal to six annas in the rupee of the amount of claims excluding interest; and the creditors with these exceptions agreed. The list of shareholders proposed by the Liquidator, to be paid as contributories, was to be taken without dispute, and the High Court sanctioned the general compromise as a satisfactory settlement for all parties, beneficial to the creditors as well as the shareholders of the Company, and as the only means of avoiding litigation of a protracted nature which appeared inevitable from complications which had arisen both before and after the failure of the Company. Against the compromise the Agent of the European Assurance Society and the Bank of Hindustan appealed, and the Appellate Court, after a careful hearing of all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the compromise and dismissed the appeal. The Liquidators of the Bank of Hindustan resident in London, not satisfied with the decision obtained in India, thought fit to resort to the Privy Council, and the ultimate result is that the Bombay Judges are upheld, and the compromise is finally and definitely approved and confirmed. A copy of the judgment given appears in our columns.

It is a matter of congratulation to see, one by one, the bubbles of the recent age of folly swept away, and the atmosphere cleared of the pestilent malaria of liquidation that has impaired the well-being of legitimate commerce during the past three years and a half. We are glad to bid farewell to the Eastern Financial Association and all similar institutions. No sorrow is combined with the sweetness of the parting, and we long for the morrow that will see the last liquidator leave Bombay or be left unemployed.

We cannot but pity the shareholders of the Bank of Hindustan for the heavy and unnecessary outlay of money the Liquidators have entailed on them by their legal proceedings in the opposition to a settlement such as that with the Eastern Financial Association, and we trust the result will be a warning to litigious and obstructive people, if such people ever will be taught.

SIXTY-TWO military officers on furlough (obtained from the Bombay Government) on 1st July 1868, have elected the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON MAJOR J. R. MILLER, M.D., is appointed to act as Examiner Medical Accounts, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Smith, on leave, or until further orders.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. C. WHISHAW, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

WITH the approval of the Finance Minister of France, the Board of Direction of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris has formed an agency at Alexandria, and the management of the agency has been entrusted to Mr. Otto Muller, lately manager of the Bombay Agency. It opened on the 1st of this month.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was to inspect the 8th King's Regiment yesterday morning on the parade-ground at Poona. After parade His Excellency was to inspect the hospital, library, and sergeants' mess. To-morrow morning at 6 A.M. he will inspect the adults, and children's schools.

THE "Poona Observer" of yesterday has the following paragraph:—"Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of five and six o'clock, a meeting was held by the Parsees of Poona, at the 'Rose Cottage' in Bhowanee Pait, belonging to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esquire, to adopt measures for presenting a suitable address to Earl Mayo, K. P., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala." This needs a note of explanation.

THE Government of India, in the Financial Department, have ruled that Rs. 200 per mensem shall be the minimum acting allowance of an uncovenanted servant who has no substantive appointment, but who may be appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner; and further that a minimum pay of Rs. 200 a month, with retrospective effect from 1st July 1868, shall be allowed to officiating Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the Central Provinces, under similar circumstances.

ALLUDING to the acquittal of Mr. Fraser Scott Berwyke at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the *Central India Times* remarks—"It is quite impossible to estimate the amount of public money which is wasted in hastily got up charges like the present, setting aside the scandal and disgrace, for the time being, which must accrue to the defendant from a charge being put forward which cannot be upheld. Public officers cannot be too careful in getting up cases of this kind, especially when British-born subjects are concerned."

THE "Varad Samachar" (published at Akola) says it appears "from the last Residency orders that the Reverend J. Aitken is permanently appointed as Educational Inspector in Berar. In securing the services of this learned officer on 500 rupees the Government has indeed made a very cheap bargain. This gentleman, whom we know for more than a quarter of a century, is remarkable for his eminence in English literature and high proficiency in the vernacular. We are confident that all schools of the circle to which he is at present appointed will prosper under his inspection."

A FEW days ago the "Jubbulpore Chronicle" recorded as a remarkable fact that the up train from Allahabad had arrived at, or a minute or two before, its advertised time. On this the "Pioneer" remarked that "anywhere else in the world out of India it would be thought as unnecessary to state this as that the midday gun is fired at noon." But even the midday gun, it seems, is not punctual at Jubbulpore, for the "Chronicle" promises that "when our station gun is fired punctually at noon we shall not lose the opportunity of notifying the fact." The "Chronicle," further, has ascertained the reason why the train came in so soon. It was because it carried a gentleman belonging to the Calcutta Board of Agency.

THE Maharaja of Benares has lately been fortunate in destroying a man-eating tiger at Bhugwanpore. His Highness, who is a keen sportsman, having heard of the devastations committed by the tiger, and of the terror of the villagers in the district, went to Bhugwanpore for the express purpose of killing the animal—and succeeded.

A DRY DOCK has been recently opened at Port de France, Martinique, where vessels will find all necessary facilities should they be obliged to put in there for repairs. The dimensions of the dock are such as to accommodate vessels of large tonnage, being 400 feet long and proportionally wide and deep.

IT having been brought to the notice of the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief that non-commissioned officers sometimes insure their private property in barracks, His Royal Highness has directed it to be notified to all European corps that, in future, no fire insurance of property in barracks is to be effected by a soldier without the knowledge of his commanding officer.

MRS. BATHOE, widow of the late Mr. Charles Gubbins Bathoe, of the Bengal Civil Service, formerly Magistrate and Collector of Delhi, has assigned the sum of eleven thousand rupees for the purpose of founding a scholarship to be attached to the Government College of Delhi, and called the "Gubbins Scholarship," in memory of her late husband, Gubbins being the name he is known by at Delhi. This fact is culled from the Punjab Educational Papers for 1867-68.

BESIDES the photographs of Ameer Shere Ali, we hear that there are likely to be at least two portraits of His Highness in oils. Mr. G. Landseer received, at his own request, we believe, permission to paint a likeness of the Ameer. Mr. W. M. White has, we understand, instructions from the Government to paint a full length portrait of His Highness. Mr. White has only lately finished a very happy portrait of the Maharajah of Bulrampore, to be seen at Messrs. Barham, Hill, and Co.'s, and a group of the Nepalese Envoy and suite.—*Englishman.*

THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB'S PICNIC TO ELEPHANTA.

THE happy thought of winding up the yachting season in Bombay by a grand picnic to Elephanta was carried into effect last Monday evening by the members of the Yacht Club with a success that will go far towards making an annual festival of this kind a permanent institution. Half-past four was fixed as the time for starting from the Apollo Pier; and by that time the members of the Club and their guests, including a large number of ladies, had mustered in great force on board the steamers and sailing yachts that had been got ready for the trip. Captain Robinson, the Commodore of the Club, hoisted his flag on one of the Dockyard steamers. Captain Henry, the Vice-Commodore, had a numerous party pleasantly accommodated in the "Colaba;" and a third steamer was placed at the disposal of such other members of the Club and their friends as wished to use it. The principal yachts, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s, Mr. Cooper's, Colonel Kennedy's, and Sir Chas. Forbes and Co.'s, with a crowd of smaller craft, also joined in the expedition. The fleet got away in no very regular order, on a signal being fired from the Commodore's ship, and, rounding the shipping, sped away at their swiftest pace up the harbour to Elephanta. There was a splendid breeze blowing, ruffling the water perhaps a little too much to please some of the ladies, and the sailing yachts kept well up with the steamers all the way, though one of them was observed to be in difficulties off Butcher' Island. Anchoring just at sun-down, in the smooth water close to Elephanta, the more judicious and experienced sailors refreshed themselves and their friends with a capital dinner before landing. Elephanta, like "fair Melrose," to be seen aright, should be visited "by the pale moonlight" (though by the way a poet could hardly call the light of an Eastern moon "pale"); and one can mount those inevitable steps much more lightly after dinner than before it. As one drew near the Caves, there were heard the strains of dance music and the sound of merry voices, and nothing could well be imagined more picturesque than the scene presented to the spectator, as he stood at the entrance and saw that strange company flitting about, with the partial light of the flaring torches making the deep darkness beyond still more obscure, or now and then throwing into relief the spectral figures of the sculptured Hindoo gods looking down on the desecration of their temple. Occasionally one caught a glimpse, at the farthest end of the cave, of that wonderfully calm wise face of the chief member of the Hindoo Trinity, with just as it seemed the mopicion of a sneer on the curled upper lip—a sneer, however, not like that of the careless jovial gods of Olympus, who drank their nectar and laughed at mankind, but rather expressing the feeling of melancholy with which a Being, conscious of his own unmeasurable superiority, surveys the follies of the human race, knowing that generations pass away but that he remains eternal and unchangeable. It was little, however, that our Lotus-eaters of Elephanta cared for the severe looks of all the gods in the Hindoo mythology. They laughed and sang till the echoes rang again, quizzed the queer carvings on the walls, danced in the torchlight, and flirted in the dark corners, with as much nonchalance as if they had been in an English ballroom. But "pleasures are like poppies spread;" and soon after 10 o'clock the more discreet portion of the company resolved that it was time to be off home again. There was to have been an illumination of the Caves with coloured lights as the finale of the evening's amusements; but, sad to say, the Commodore, who had taken the matter in hand, ran away with his own guests at an early hour of the evening, without having made proper arrangements for having the illumination done effectively; and the whole thing consequently, though the Vice-Commodore and other gentlemen did their best to put things right, turned out a failure. However, this was a slight matter, and did not damp any one's spirits. There was the usual race down the steps, and the usual confusion in getting on board. The ladies got off pretty well in chairs that had been sent from Bombay; some of the gentlemen waded through the mud and water to the boats, and the others more prudently had themselves carried on coolies' shoulders. One of the most laughable groups we ever saw was that of the violoncello of the band supported by two coolies, and carrying his instrument above his head, swaying about in such uncertain fashion that it seemed inevitable he would tumble into the water. However, all got on board safely; but why should there be any necessity for this miserable work of scrambling through the mud every time one visits Elephanta? Will not Messrs. Nicol & Co., who get so much earth from the island, take pity on Bombay pleasure parties, and build a pier for visitors to land at? It would cost very little, and the fees now paid to the coolies who carry people on shore would amply repay the builders. It was a very pretty sight in the bay when the fleet prepared to start. The moon poured down a flood of light on sea and land, sufficiently clear to reveal every beautiful feature of the scenery, without that harshness of outline which in the daytime too often mars their effect. The lights twinkling from the rocks and the ships were reflected in the clear smooth water; the sound of sweet music floated through the night air; and in fact it was such a night as one would choose for indulging in outbursts of sentiment interspersed with copious draughts of champagne and brandy-and-soda. The supper was an excellentone, and we had hardly risen from it when we found that our steamer had anchored at Mazagon, and that one of the pleasantest days in the annals of the Bombay Yacht Club had come to an end.

ALL FOOLS' DAY.—A prince of the house of Lorraine, confined in one of Louis XIII.'s prisons, made his escape on the 1st of April by swimming across the moat, and is accordingly commemorated as a *poisson d'Avril* to this day. Why this should be so is not very clear, inasmuch as the gaolers and not the prince would have been the April fools on the occasion. A tiel version of the same story would appear to be the correct one. Here the prince and his wife, escaping in the disguise of peasants on the 1st of April, were recognized by a servat maid as they were passing out of the castle gates. She immediately made for the guard room, givir the alarm to a sentinel by the way, but, unfortunately for her, though happily for the fugitives, although she may have forgotten that it was All Fools' Day, theoldiers on guard had not. The information was treat with the utmost contempt, the soldiers declining to be made game of, and while the Royal prison-breakers got clear off, it is said that the luckless informer was soundly buffeted by the guard for her ill-timed jocularity. The version of the story, however, goes to prove nothing beond the fac that the custom of making April fools was al known in the time of Louis XIII., but in no wise accounts for the curious expression, *poisson d' Avril*, while a swimming story explains the fish, but leads one to believe that the incident was the origin of the dedicatio of the 1st of April to Fools—Charles Dickens, jun., in the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF DR. LIVINGSTONE AT ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, 19TH APRIL.

Dr. Livingstone is reported to have arrived at Zanzibar in January, and to be coming home via Suez.

The Hastings election petition has been dismissed.

The Bombay mail of the 27th ultimo was delivered in London to-day.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government is sending all its available ships to Cuba, as it is feared the present squadron may prove insufficient to retain possession of the Island.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

At the Conference of the French and Belgian Ministry, M. Rouher declared that France cannot modify her views on the Railway question.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

The Stock of Cotton in London 76,000 bales.

The Manchester Market is quiet, but prices are maintained.

7 lbs. Shirtings 9s. 6d.

8¼ „ „ 11s. 3d.

40s Mule Twist 1s. 4d.

The ship *Monarchy* has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera 10¾d.

Oriental Bank Shares	£43.	
Chartered „	£20.	„
„ Merc. „	£30.	„
4 per cent. Govt. Securities	92¾.	
5 „	„ 104¾	
5½ „	„ 109¾	

Exchange on India 1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11¾d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France ..... £——

„ Notes Outstanding £77,500,000

The ships *City of Agra* and *Nogent* have arrived from Bombay.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE "ATLANTA."

ABOUT THIRTY LIVES LOST.

IN yesterday's "Gazette" we stated that the barque "Atlanta" had foundered some miles south of Kenery Island about four o'clock on Monday morning. We were then unable to give any particulars further than that the chief officer, with eighteen people, had arrived in Bombay in a pattimar on Monday night at 8 o'clock. We have now been able to obtain some further particulars, but the cause of the foundering as yet remains a mystery. The "Atlanta" is a country-built barque of 419½ tons, and belongs to Habjee Zynall Aboudeen, a Mogul shipowner in Bombay. She had recently been on the patent slip, and had been newly coppered as well as otherwise repaired; and this was her first voyage since these repairs were made. She left this port on Sunday for Bushire, deeply laden with coal and general cargo; and, besides a crew of 30 men, carried 32 passengers. The Europeans on board were Captain C. J. Green, chief mate H. Page, and second mate or gunner Farquarson. The barque was left by Mr. Pilot Jones at 3-30 P.M., half a mile distant from the Outer Light-ship, bearing north-east. She was afterwards seen tacking outside for sometime. She

CHOLERA AT AJMERE.

A CORRESPONDENT of an up-country paper, writing from Nusseerabad on the 12th, says—" I have just heard that cholera of a virulent type broke out in Ajmere on Wednesday last, when four cases occurred with three deaths. On Friday there were six deaths, all natives. I have no later information about the spread of the disease. No European had been attacked, but yesterday morning the company of the Royals stationed in the fort was marched out and quartered in the residency bungalow at some distance from the town. The fort is situated in the focus of the disease, and yet I hear that Captain Repton, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, was opposed to the removal of the troops. The appropriation of the vacant residency bungalow, his absent chief's winter palace, was, it is said, at the bottom of this remarkable policy."

HINDOO LAW OF INHERITANCE.

Of late several very important Hindoo will cases have engaged the attention of the Calcutta High Court, both in its Original and Appellate Jurisdiction. Besides the great Tagore case, and the case of the will of the late Rajah Sir Radhakant Deb, the contention in the matter of Collydoss Doss and others *vs.* Krisan Chunder Doss, raised a most important point in connection with the Hindoo Law of Inheritance. On the death of a wealthy Hindoo his estates vested in his nephew to the exclusion of his own son, who, according to Hindoo Law, was disqualified from inheriting from having been born blind. So far the matter is simple enough, but subsequently to his father's death, a son was born to the disqualified heir, the blind man that is, and the question was raised whether the estate would not re-vest in this son of the disqualified heir to the prejudice of the nephew in possession. On the original hearing of the suit Mr. Justice Norman held that the son of a disqualified heir could, under such circumstances, take the estate from those to whom it had passed. The cause was heard in appeal early last month, before a full bench; judgment, however, was only pronounced yesterday (April 16). The judgment, in which the whole of the Judges concurred, reversed the decision of Mr. Justice Norman, but without costs.—*Englishman.*

THE BLACK TOWN OF MADRAS.

MADRAS would benefit by the presence of a few of Bombay's sanitary enthusiasts. The *Madras Times* draws a picture by no means agreeable of the state of Black Town:—" At the present season the wind blows from the direction of the Fort over Black Town about three or four o'clock in the morning, and at that time every house over which the wind blows is filled with the most abominable stench that ever poisoned human beings. It is so powerful that it awakens the soundest sleeper with the horrible nausea and depression it produces. Did it continue for any length of time at a stretch, the Coroner would have many opportunities of investigating the matter, but no one can doubt that daily poisonings of an hour or so's duration must tell seriously upon the health of those subjected to it. The cause is well enough known. The main drain of the Fort is being emptied into the sea, and the foul gases of the horrible mass are carried by the wind into all the houses on its line of march. Now, it is surely possible to do this necessary work at a time when the wind is blowing off shore, or at least when it is not blowing directly towards a densely populated city. The regularity with which the winds in this part of the world blow in certain directions at certain times of the day should make this a matter easy of arrangement. That the inhabitants of Black Town are mostly poor, and perhaps squalid, is no reason why they should be poisoned in this way. They have stinks enough of their own Heaven knows, without having a wholesale importation of this sort. We commend the matter very earnestly to the care of Colonel Denison and the Sanitary Commissioner, and assure them that if they permanently stop this great evil they will earn for themselves the eternal gratitude of thousands of residents in Black Town."

A STAND AGAINST PLURALITIES.

GOVERNMENT seems to have made at last a decided stand against pluralities. Dr. Urquhart is Coroner of Madras on a salary, we believe, of Rs. 350 a month and Professor at the Medical College on a salary of Rs. 50 less, and in consequence of his holding these two appointments, Government refuses to give him a third, the consulting physicianship for the railway. We have heard a good deal of jobbing, but this has at any rate the appearance of fair play. Let us look at it a little closer however. The Railway Company would have been quite satisfied with such service as Dr. Urquhart could render the Company. Its late medical officer might not have had a plurality of appointments but his single appointment, if we may judge from the salary, must have occupied more time than Dr. Urquhart's two appointments. Then, who is to have the appointment in a country the Government of which has such virtuously strong feelings against pluralities? No man fit to take the appointment can live on the emoluments of the consulting physician to railways. Then, who is to take it? He must be a dualist or a pluralist. Government seems to say that he may be the former, no matter how incompatible his duties, that he cannot be the latter however well his duties dove-tail the one into the other. . . . . One more absurdity in the argument remains. If Dr. Urquhart were appointed as consulting physician, the plurality principle would gain nothing, as Dr. Urquhart would still have as heavy duties to perform, in connexion with the railway as if he were consulting physican, if not heavier. And the Railway Company naturally wants to keep and, if possible, to reward an old and highly esteemed servant, whose professional experience regarding the Company's officers renders him more valuable than any mere outsider could be. If, however, Mr. Elwin is ultimately declared to be his selection, we hope that the plurality principle will not prevent the appointment being given to Dr. Muir who is held in high esteem by all the officials of the railway.—*Madras Athenæum.*

NATIVE DOCTORS' ENGLISH.

A COPY of a report furnished by a native doctor in Rajshahye to the Deputy Magistrate of his sub-division, on the examination of the body of the native woman who was murdered:—

"One exacoriation in the right side of her back. Four ecchomosis in the whole position of treches. Saw that of similar kind on the right side of her surgical neck, one just below the ramous position of her right lower jaw; another one on the right side of her frontle bone; one large, about two inches in length, on the circumference, is above the internal angular process of the frontle bone. The back side of the neck was also inflammatory state.

"The thumb of the corps crossed over to the pumps. Feet flexed, turn downward. Prolapsus enteri* mixed with blood, displaced from her female organ. Eyes extraordinary conjested, but little swelling on the right eye. Long conjested and full of froth; right article and ventricol full of darkish colour of blood; liver conjested; small intestines stomach spleen and kydnies also conjested. It was also seen that about ½ pound of raddish effusion of scrum on the pelvic cavity. Brain conjested. Vessels of the piameter full of block blood; stomach full of ½ digested rice. Under these circumstances I conclude, that the lady died from the effects of strangulation made by robbers."

N. B.—The above is given *in original*, to show how lamentably and absurdly deficient some native doctors are in a knowledge of English, and of forensic medicine. This is by no means an exceptional specimen.—ED. *I. M. G.*—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

* Sic in orig. † Uteri?—ED. *I. M. G.*

THE 2ND MADRAS NATIVE INFANTRY.

WE quote the following remarks from the *Englishman*, which, when it supports the *Friend of India*, will not be suspected of doing so merely from a kindly feeling for that journal:—

"On the 14th of January last the *Friend of India* published some remarks on the state of the 2nd Madras Native Infantry, showing the bad effects of the irregular system on the army of that presidency. The Commander-in-Chief, in a General Order which we publish-ed yesterday, declares the allegations to be unfounded, and bestows a long and lofty eulogium upon the regiment in question, and the Madras Army in general. We print elsewhere the *Friend's* reply, and we must say that we consider that our contemporary has the best of it. We believe that he made the assertions in good faith, and with no view but that of the good of the service at heart, and the mere denial of his assertions by the General Officers of the Division, endorsed even by the Commander-in-Chief, will not be accepted as a perfect refutation by those who know the facts. We do not hesitate to say that the introduction of the irregular system into the Madras Army has been bewailed as a great evil by officers of the highest experience; under its working, that service has been spoken of as "an armed rabble," and we have reason to believe that this opinion was not very long ago held in certain high quarters. Of course when a journalist lays his finger firmly upon a great abuse in which the reputations of great men are concerned, officialdom is moved, certain formulæ of reports are gone through, and a General Order clinches the affair by a declaration that "after full investigation the allegations are found to be groundless." But is this full investigation? That is just the rub. In the present instance His Excellency's order disproves nothing, though it might bring everything to light. An editor's hands are so tied in a case of this kind, that he cannot always bring forward his evidence though certain of its correctness because, his doing so may be the ruin of individuals. From information we ourselves hold, we see no cause for the *Friend* to retract his assertions until better proof be adduced than the mere denials in His Excellency's General Order.'

THE RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

WE (*Indian Volunteer Gazette*) call the attention of our readers, particularly of the authorities interested in organizing the Railway Corps, to the communication of our correspondent "Allahabad." We are sorry to learn from him that the movement, so auspiciously commenced at Allahabad among the employés on the line, is not working so harmoniously as the friends of the Volunteer would wish. There is much truth in the sentiment expressed by our correspondent, that no Volunteer scheme can be successfully carried out and be permanent unless it be encouraged by the authorities. The men on the railway are a hard-worked class, who, after their full day's labour, are not inclined to devote another hour or two to drill in a hot April sun. The heads of departments should yield the prayer of their petition, and let them have their period of labour reduced on drill days, so that they might be enabled to attend to their Volunteer duties. If this be allowed, we doubt not, the lately organized corps will muster strong on the parade ground and show by their zeal and assiduity that they are desirous of fulfilling their engagements, and perfecting themselves in the military duties which they have taken upon themselves.

CHOLERA THEORIES.

THE theory of the Constantinople Conference that cholera is generated spontaneously by human intercourse, especially among large numbers of pilgrims, and that these same pilgrims are the chief means of its diffusion when they separate and return to their homes, receives no support from the returns published in the supplement to the last issue of the *Oudh Government Gazette*. If the accuracy of the information, which appears to have been carefully collected, may be relied on, it proves that, so far from being seed-beds of cholera, *melas* are exceptionally healthy. Perhaps like a bad witness it proves too much. At any rate we have here tabulated the results, so far as disease is concerned, of the *melas* (large and small) held at no fewer than 246 places in Oudh. In only two of these places has cholera been reported to have appeared during a *mela*, and, strange to say, sanitary precautions are said to have been adopted at both, while in the great majority of the remaining 244 places no sanitary measures whatever were taken, and no cholera appeared at any of them. Of the two *melas* where cholera is said to have been generated, one is held at a place called Ahrowlee, near Fyzabad. This *mela* is attended by about a lakh of pilgrims in the month of November each year; and the report states that "though sanitary measures are duly adopted, yet cholera often breaks out." The other is held on the Nepaul frontier, near the village of Toolseepore—a place of peculiar sanctity, which attracts about two lakhs of pilgrims in the month of March. As all the circumstances attending the *mela* at this place (Davee Patun) differ *toto cœlo* from those of other places, we will quote the report in full as it probably explains the cause of the outbreak there:—"But the character of this fair is different to all the others. At this fair a very large quantity of animals are sacrificed, and a large quantity of the flesh is allowed to get putrid before removed by the hillmen, who are large consumers thereof. Again, the frequenters of the fair indulge more fully than usual in animal food, which gives rise to bowel complaints. Further, the sacrifice of such a large number of animals, estimated 5,000 pigs, 5,000 goats, and 100 buffaloes, necessarily causes much dirt and filth, all of which tends to taint the air and breed disease. During Major Ross, Deputy Commissioner's residence in the district, he thinks about every other year cholera has followed this fair."—*Pioneer.*

ATTORNEYS AS VAKEELS.

THE Madras Judges have refused to admit an attorney to the office of vakeel, objecting to it on principle. They are following a plan in this respect different from what we see done in Bombay, where we frequently read in the *Government Gazette* that attorneys have been allowed to become vakeels. The Madras attorney who made the application was Mr. Willie Grant, and in intimating the decision arrived at, Mr. Justice Bittlestop made the following remarks:—

"With reference to this application, I have consulted with the other Judges, and we have come to the conclusion that it is not expedient to grant it. No doubt the language of the rules leaves it open to us to grant it, and the charter itself is not so framed as absolutely to exclude the possibility of the Court admitting the same gentleman to practise before it in different capacities. And, as Mr. Miller pointed out in the letter of the Secretary of State it is contemplated. But we have maturely weighed the matter, and we think that in the interests of suitors and the furtherance of the administration of justice, it is not desirable that two or three classes of practitioners should be filled by one and the same gentleman. If the application be granted in this instance we should find it difficult to say that one gentleman might not fill all three characters, and we can foresee complications arising from such a state of things. Considering all this we have come to the conclusion to keep them distinct. The consequence therefore is, that Mr. Grant's application cannot be allowed. Further, it was suggested that in the event of our refusal Mr. Grant should be allowed to practise on *one* side of the Court only. But, very soon after the amalgamation, we resolved to make no distinction between the two sides of the Court. In that we think we are right, and that therefore it is not expedient to allow Mr. Grant to practise as an attorney on one side, and vakeel on the other. Doubtless, there are some gentlemen who are allowed to practise as vakeels on one side of the Court only, but that is under the old Sudder Court Rules, and that concession was granted only out of regard to vested interests, and under the feeling that it would not be proper to disturb any gentleman in the precise footing he occupied. It cannot be said that Mr. Grant gets no advantage by having qualified as vakeel, because if he finds it more to his advantage to practise as a vakeel he can be struck off the roll of attorneys; while if he wishes to revert to his practise as an attorney, after having practised as vakeel, I see no reason to prevent his doing so. Taking all this, then into consideration and with every desire to grant the application in, this is the conclusion at which we have arrived."

A REBEL OF 1857 SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE trial of the rebel sepoy, Ramtahul Singh, of the 17th Bengal Native Infantry, for the murder of Lieutenant C. W. Hutchinson, has concluded. He was committed by the Magistrate of Azimgurh, on Monday, the 5th instant, to take his trial at the Sessions Court, where he was arraigned on the following Friday before Mr. Henry George Keene, Judge. The principal witnesses for the Crown were as follows:—

Kampra Opudhee, sepoy of the 17th N. I.	
Buktowur,	ditto.
Dabeedeen, koonbee,	ditto.
Ikram Singh, havildar of the 8th company.	
Binda Deen havildar-major of the regiment.	
Sook Lall Singh, orderly peon of Mr. James Simson, then Joint Magistrate of Azimgurh.	
Prisa-Deen Nizamut, sepoy on duty at the jail.	

The first five men deposed to having witnessed the prisoner shoot Lieutenant Hutchinson, and in consequence of which a dispute occurred between him and Madho Singh, as each claimed the post of Adjutant of the regiment for his "heroic conduct" in having been instrumental in the murder of that officer, and that the *vexata quæstio* was settled by the native officers who decided in favour of Ramtahul Singh, by presenting him, in recognition of his services with Lieutenant Hutchinson's double-barrel fowling piece, sword, and buggy and horse. The two last-named witnesses also deposed to having seen Ramtahul Singh shoot the officer, and on being interrogated by the Court as to how they recollected the prisoner, they replied that he was well-known at Azimgurh as a renowned wrestler and good songster. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. J. E. Burton, District Superintendent of Burra-Bunkee Police and Moonshee Mahomed Ikram, Government pleader, and as the prisoner was undefended the Judge asked the vakeels if any of them would come forward and undertake the defence, but they refused on the plea of its being considered, that by doing so, they would be placing themselves in a position of hostility to the Government. Mr. Keene disabused them of this false impression by explaining to them that according to British notions of justice every defendant was entitled to a fair trial; upon this Moulvie Tuwujjo Hossein undertook the defence. The defence set up by the prisoner was a denial of the crime, and a desultory statement of the manner in which he had spent his time since the mutiny, and that he was in the bosom of his family, or as he expressed it, with his "hal-buchha," to his native village in the Futtehpore District, when he was arrested by head constable Bindadeen of the Burra-Bunkee Police, by order of Mr. Burton. After a fair and impartial trial, the prisoner was found guilty by the assessors, under the regulation then in force, of the wilful murder of Lieutenant C. W. Hutchinson, in which verdict the Judge concurring, he was sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court, North-Western Provinces.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE enterprise of newspaper reporters at Washington has always been famous. The following story was told lately in the "Correspondents' Club," which has been formed in that city:—At the funeral of the late General Baker, which was held in the White House, correspondent of a New York journal, unable to get a ticket of admission got down through a coal-hole, and after groping his way reached at last the East Room, directly in the rear of the officiating clergyman. While the clergyman was engaged in prayer, the reporter observed a roll of paper in his hat. To seize it and fly was the work of a moment. When the clergyman turned to find his sermon he found it not. He attempted to deliver his remarks from memory, but made a wretched failure of it, much to the astonishment of the dignitaries who were present. The next morning he had the satisfaction of reading his discourse in the "New York Herald."

THE NICOBAR ISLANDS.

THE *Friend of India*, we are forced to confess, is right in holding that "the policy of annexation" is not only not dead but liveth. The Government of India has just perpetrated an act of territorial absorption worthy (because of its completeness) of the sternest appropriation days of Lord Dalhousie. It has just annexed the Nicobar Islands—but with the full consent and privity of the Danish Government, whose property the islands originally were, and whose abandoned property, according to international law, they could have been made out to have continued up to last month, when their annexation to the dominions of the Sovereign of India became an item of history. The Islands are to be under the charge of the Commissioner of the Andamans, who, by the way, is once again under the direct jurisdiction of the Government of India—Colonel Man, the Commissioner, having managed to get his charge transferred from the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah. The Nicobars are not to become a convict settlement: they are to be reserved for Government farming purposes.—*Indian Daily News.*

BOMBAY.

THE S. S. "MARTABAN," Captain Hibbert, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast, &c., with the following passengers:—For Beyporo—Mrs. D. Schmid and two children. For Rutnagherry—Mr. Reid, Miss Jopp, and Mr. Nilkunt Anunta Josee. For Carwar—Mrs. Trail and infant.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC VICAR.—On Sunday last the Rev. D. F. Rodrigues officially took charge of St. Michael's Church from the Rev. G. F. D'Silva. There was solemn high mass, and a *Te Deum* was sung on the occasion.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European line yesterday reported to Government that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Teheran.

HIGH COURT DECREE.—In the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Westropp gave decree in a suit at the instance of Shree Crushna Narronjee against Sorabjee Shapoorjee. The décree was for Rs. 1,519 with costs; and as the defendant had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court, execution of the decree was stayed till further orders from the Court.

PASSENGERS FOR SUEZ.—Appended is a list of passengers proceeding to Suez per steamer *Neera* which sails to-day:—Mr. Christian, Lieut. H. L. Walter, Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Frost, Mr. Galbraith, Surgeon-Major Brown, Captain Aitkinson, Mr. Spink, Dr. J. Davies, Mr. E. Vallance, Captain Troup, Mr. J. A. Parker, Mr. William Watt, Captain Becket, Mrs. Stern, 4 children, and ayah, Dr. Whishan, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Harrington, Lieut. Knowles, Lieut Kemble, Mr. A. G. Maury, Mr. J. W. Lee, Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Wesley, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. P. F. de Carvalho, Mr. Lockley, Mr. Theofalo, Mrs. Collett and 3 children, Mr. Stabart, Mr. Boycatt, and Mr Tanner.

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The *Indu-Prakash* has the following:—"The bungalow rented for the Female Normal School at Chowpati is, we are given to understand, situated so inconveniently near a Municipal night-soil depot, that the nuisance becomes intolerable to the inmates of the bungalow. If it be so, it must, we are afraid, be given up. We are anxious to know what Government decides upon. Too much time has been already frittered away without making a beginning of a Normal School, and the public can ill brook any further delay in the matter. The scheme must be at once matured and the institution begun. So far as we can see, nobody is so well competent for this task as the consultative committee appointed by Government acting in concert with the lady superintendent. Government will, we believe, do well to add a few more active members to the committee, and to furnish it with ample powers to take initiative in organizing the institution."

CHEATING.—Ootumchund Bechurdas, a sugar merchant, yesterday appeared before Mr. Connon, and obtained an apprehension warrant against one Nursee on a charge of cheating. The informant said—"I am a sugar merchant and have my warehouse at Mandvee Bunder. On Sunday last, the 18th instant, a man whose name I have since learnt to be Nursee came to my shop and purchased ten bags of sugar of the value of Rs. 290-4. As I gave delivery of the goods I asked him for the money and he said 'Send a man with me and I will pay the money to him.' I accordingly sent with him my man named Kalidas Govindjee, with orders to bring the money back. He returned to me in the evening and said that Nursee had taken him to Simpee Street, and that he had then suddenly lost sight of the cart and Nursee. I immediately went in search of Nursee and the cart; I could not, however, find Nursee or the cart that day. I found the cartman, who told me that the sugar was taken to a warehouse at Oomercarry by Nursee. I then reported the matter to the police at Oomercarry chowkey. The cartman then pointed out the bags of sugar to the police havildar. I charge the said Nursee with cheating, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." A warrant was ordered to be issued against the prisoner, who was arrested in the course of the day and placed before the magistrate on the above charge. The Court was crowded with Hindoos, who all complained that the prisoner had swindled them in a similar manner. The prisoner was remanded to jail.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Zuffrikhan Burkhoodur, a general merchant, appeared before the Acting Chief Magistrate and laid the following information:—"I am a horse-dealer and general merchant, and an inhabitant of Khelat. I came to Bombay about eight days ago to purchase goods. The prisoner introduced himself as a broker to me, near the Baroda Railway station at Tardeo, on the day of my arrival. He asked me why I had come to Bombay, and I answered to purchase goods. He then said 'Call on me to-morrow at my house in Simpee Gully and I will arrange to purchase the goods." I accordingly, with several others, went to prisoner's house on the following morning. He then went with us to the new market, where he purchased goods for me from a merchant there. Before we went to the market prisoner asked me for money, and I advanced to him Rs. 1,023. Prisoner then said 'I have purchased the goods and will put them in my warehouse till you are ready to take them away.' Prisoner at the same time marked the goods in my presence. I said I would take the goods away on the following day, or on Monday, that is yesterday, as the steamer was to leave on that day. I saw prisoner again on Sunday night and he then promised to send the goods on board early the next morning. I went to his house next morning to ascertain if the goods had been sent on board. I saw prisoner there and asked him where my goods were. He said 'wait,' and he then immediately ran into his house and locked the door. I sat with other people outside the door all day and night. On the following morning, that is this morning, I saw prisoner and two other persons, whom I do not know, go out through the back door of the house. I and the others in waiting followed them and gave prisoner into custody of policeman No. 93. I asked the prisoner again what he had done with my goods. He replied that he had pledged them with Champsee Heerjee for Rs. 2,000 and that they were in Champsee's warehouse at Mandvee Bunder. I charge prisoner with cheating me in respect of the said goods and money, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law, and that a warrant may issue to search for the said goods." The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

DAVE CARSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

ON Monday night Dave Carson and his company gave another entertainment in the Grant Road Theatre. The first part consisted of the Comedy "Naval Engagements," a spirited little piece which was well put on the stage. The acting was excellent and caused roars of laughter. The only mistake was that all Bombay was not present to laugh. There are surely coloured people enough in Bombay to render it unnecessary for a company to rub blacking on their faces to make their performance pay, and, when a company like Mr. Carson's is in Bombay, it might be worth a visit even in the beginning of the hot season. But this by the way. After the comedy two songs were given, and then Dave Carson himself appeared and got of course a hearty welcome and gave a jolly song. The last piece was the farce of "The Bath Road," in which there was a fine song, a deal of acting, and some nonsense, all to prove what everybody ought to know—the fact that one woman can be a match for two men. We see that that interesting character "The Loafer" is to be on the boards to-night, and, as he is not a real loafer, it is to be hoped he will get a good expression of sympathy in the purchase of box tickets.

AT the Cutler's-hall, Sheffield, on March 29, the late constituents of Mr. Roebuck presented him with an address, and asked him to accept for his daughter the sum of £3,000 invested in Consols. Mr. Roebuck, in reply, referred with pride to his 19 years' political connexion with the town, and expressed his gratification at receiving such a testimonial from the people of Sheffield.

THE CASE AGAINST A SOI-DISANT KNIGHT.

THE further hearing of the case against the man who called himself "Sir William Egerton" was yesterday afternoon proceeded with before the Acting Chief Magistrate. Three additional witnesses were examined. Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Woolgan Griffiths, an ensign of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, knew prisoner at Sandhurst College in the early part of 1865. He then went by the name of O'Brien. Witness met him again at Lucknow in November 1867. He (the prisoner) was then in the 11th Queen's Regiment and still going by the name of O'Brien. He had never known him go by the name of "Sir William Mylie Egerton;" he was an officer of the 16th Lancers. David Simpson, an able seaman lately on board the ship *Schlewiek Bride*, said that he had come to Bombay in that ship from Newcastle, New South Wales. The prisoner came in the ship with them. He told witness that he was an officer in the 10th Hussars, and that his name was "Sir William Mylie Egerton." He asked him to leave the ship and go home with him. Witness declined, saying he would not leave his brother. Prisoner then enquired what they expected to make by the ship, and he (witness) said between £30 and £40 each, and he said he would give them that. They all three talked over this matter and agreed to go home accordingly. On the strength of this arrangement witness and his brother got their discharges from the ship with a view to join the prisoner. Witness saw the prisoner frequently at the Byculla Hotel, and in consequence of his representation that he had no ready-money then and there, he gave him his purse containing Rs. 40, on his promising to refund the money soon; but the accused never refunded him any of the money. After the examination of one more witness the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Tuesday, the 28th inst.

JUDGE MORORA CANOBA'S DECISIONS.

AT a sitting of the full Court yesterday, before Messrs. O'Leary, Spencer, and Moroba Canoba, several appeals from decrees given, and orders for fines made, by Judge Moroba were heard.

OOMA GETTA AND GUMNA LALLA *vs.* JUMNABAEE, WIDOW.

In this case the plaintiff, who is in jail by the order of the Fourth Judge, presented an appeal through his relative Raja Lalla. His affidavit stated.—The above cause, No. 4375, first came on for hearing before the Fourth Judge on the 18th March 1869. His Honor no sooner saw me before him than he ordered me to pay the amount of the fine inflicted by him upon me in case No. 3110. I replied I had no money to pay the fine. His Honor, without regard to anything, postponed the case until the 9th April 1869, and caused me to be sent to jail, where I have been since that time, suffering without having incurred any debt. The case came on before His Honor for further hearing on the 9th April as appointed, when my relative appeared and applied for a postponement, stating that I, the plaintiff, was in jail, but His Honor, without hearing anything, at once fined me in this latter cause in a further sum of Rs. 50, which is great injustice. His Honor, without taking anything into consideration, fined me in the sum of Rs. 50 and caused me to be sent to jail, and further fined me in this cause for non-attendance, although it was represented to His Honor by my relative that I was in jail at the time.

Mr. Moroba—You did not come before me?

Raja Lalla—Yes, I did.

Mr. Moroba—Did you not tell me that one of the plaintiffs was in the shop and the other in jail?

Raja Lalla—When did I say that one was in the shop? I said he was not to be found.

Mr. Moroba—Did not the other plaintiff know that the case was coming on?

Mr. Spencer—The man was in jail.

Mr. O'Leary—The man was in jail, and it was very hard upon him to fine him for non-attendance.

Mr. Moroba—What is the amount in which you were fined?

Raja Lalla—Fifty rupees.

Mr. Moroba—The other plaintiff ought to have appeared?

Mr. Spencer—He was not in Bombay at the time.

Mr. Moroba—He ought to have sent a proper agent.

Mr. O'Leary was understood to say that the only thing a man in jail could be expected to do was to send a friend.

Mr. Moroba to Raja—Did you not tell me the other man was in Bombay?

Raja Lalla—I told you he was not in Bombay.

Mr. Moroba—I'll bring half a dozen witnesses to prove that you did say so.

Raja Lalla—I said he was not in the town, and not to be found.

The full Court ordered that the case be remanded to the Fourth Judge for reconsideration and review.

TYABALLY ABDOOJEE *vs.* NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE.

In this case the defendant appealed from a decree given by the Fourth Judge under the circumstances mentioned in his affidavit, which was as follows:—"The case was an action brought by plaintiff against me to recover Rs. 31-4-3, being the balance of an account for goods of the value of Rs. 51-4-3, sold to me on the 8th May 1868. The plaintiff admitted the payment of Rs. 20 in the summons. The case came on for trial on the 16th April 1869, on which day I requested the Fourth Judge to postpone my case for one hour to enable me to procure the witnesses in whose presence I paid plaintiff Rs. 11 on the occasion, and for which sum credit was not given me. The Judge refused to do so. The plaintiff, who has given me credit for Rs. 20 in the summons, has passed me a receipt, which was as follows:—'Received Rs. 20 from the sum of Rs. 40.' The above receipt clearly admits the payment of Rs. 11. This receipt was brought by me in Court, but the Fourth Judge did not take it into his consideration. I beg that the judgment given against me may be reduced from Rs. 31-4-3 to Rs. 20-4-3 on the abovementioned facts."

The full Court upset the decree.

ATMARAM MAHADOO CHÛWAN, BHICKOO BABOO AND THREE OTHERS *vs.* THE SAME DEFENDANT.

The plaintiffs appeared in person, and appealed from decrees given in their cases by the Fourth Judge. The facts were stated in an affidavit read to the full Court, and were these:—"We had filed an action against the abovenamed defendant in four suits to recover the amount of wages due by him to us. These cases were fixed for trial on the 19th April 1869, before the Fourth Judge, and His Honor nonsuited our cases, although we applied to him to have our cases postponed to produce our witnesses. The defendant admitted before the Court that he owed us wages, but not quite as much as we sued him for. We thought our cases would be decided very easily by looking over the musters, and therefore we thought there was no need to bring any witnesses, but His Honor nonsuited our cases at once, although we offered to produce evidence to prove our claims. We are very poor and unable to pay another fee, and therefore request that our cases be restored to the board on the same fees."

The full Court reversed the order for nonsuit, and directed the cases to be restored to the board.

NANABHOY SORABJEE AND VURDMAN LUKHMICHUND *vs.* MANECKCHUND HURRIDAS AND SOONDERJEE VUSSONJEE.

On Tuesday the 13th inst. the above case was argued before the full Court. A rule *nisi* was granted for upsetting the order of the Fourth Judge, and cause was to be shown against it yesterday.

The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 56-4, being the damages sustained by them by reason of defendants' refusal to take delivery of three shares of the Frere Land Company, contracted to be sold to them on the 22nd January last. On the 18th March last the case was heard before the Fourth Judge, who directed a nonsuit to be entered, and ordered plaintiffs to pay defendants Rs. 25 by way of costs and satisfaction.

Plaintiffs subsequently filed a fresh action on the same fees; and the case came on for hearing on the 6th April 1869, when the Fourth Judge again nonsuited the plaintiffs and fined them Rs. 50, which were awarded to defendants by way of costs and satisfaction. The plaintiffs, under these circumstances, applied to the full Court to set aside the nonsuit and the order for fine, and grant a new trial.

The defendants had no cause to show against the order of the full Court, which was, therefore, made absolute. The Fourth Judges' order was upset, and a new trial granted.

The plaintiff Nanabhoy asked if the fine was to be remitted.

Mr. Moroba—The whole order is upset and the fine remitted.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN *vs.* THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE following is the judgment in the case of the appeal carried by the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan (Limited) to the Privy Council, against the Eastern Financial Association (Limited), which was disposed of before the Right Hon'ble Lord Justice Selwyn, the Right Hon'ble Lord Justice Giffard, the Right Hon'ble Sir J. W. Colvill, and the Right Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Peel. The judgment was delivered on 15th March by Lord Justice Selwyn in behalf of himself and the other Judges:

Lord Justice Selwyn—In this case their Lordships must assume the validity of the order of the 28th of July 1866, against which no appeal has been presented, and by which order the Eastern Association has been ordered to be wound up. This order is the foundation of the proceedings and of the order which is the subject of the appeal now before their Lordships. Assuming the validity of that order, there are two questions raised by the present appeal—first, whether the compromise, which was sanctioned by the order of the 26th of July 1867, was one which the court was competent to sanction; and, secondly, whether the court, assuming it to have the power, ought to have exercised it under the circumstances of this case.

The words of the 174th section are—"That the liquidators may with the sanction of the court, where a company is being wound up by the court, compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist between the company and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the company, or the winding up of the company generally, and on such terms as may be agreed upon; with power for the liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharge in respect to all or any of such calls, debts, or liabilities." These words are very wide and general, and they are similar to those contained in sec. 160 of the English Winding-up Act of 1862. It may be conjectured that the great amount of cost and expense incurred in the winding up of these companies induced the Legislature to increase the powers of the court with respect to compromises taking place with the object of diminishing the amount of these costs. The words which are to be found in this section, especially the words "liabilities to calls, debts, and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, subsisting or supposed to subsist," and the words "alleged contributory" plainly shows that the compromise intended to be sanctioned might be entered into before the list of contributors had been settled or the liabilities or competence of the shareholders had been ascertained. It appears to their Lordships that the compromise in question is a compromise between the contributors or alleged contributors, and consequently that it is a compromise within the words of the section in question.

The authority of the case of *ex parte* Totty has been much pressed upon the consideration of their Lordships; but I think their Lordships are of opinion that the real ground of decision in that case is explained in a few words in the marginal note of the case, which states that a company was being wound up compulsory after an attempt having been made to wind it up voluntarily, and the official liquidators agreed with 35 shareholders to compromise their liabilities for a fixed sum, those shareholders insisting as a condition that the date upon which the compromise was founded should not be divulged. This compromise was sworn to be founded upon details of property, and circumstances which, if made known, would operate detrimentally to the 35 shareholders and to the interest of the company. The official liquidators applied to the court to sanction a compromise under that condition in pursuance of the 19th section of the Companies' Amendment Act 21st of the Queen. Some of the creditors opposed on the ground of the data not being stated, and the application was refused with costs, and, on appeal, the decision was affirmed. Now, in that case, as is apparent from the few words which have been read, there was no question as to the liability of the 35 shareholders; the question was as to the amount which was likely to be recovered from those 35 shareholders, and that of course was the question that the court had to decide when it came to consider whether such a compromise was advisable or not, and the grounds upon which that question was to be determined were from the very terms of the compromise itself to be kept secret. The only question that was the probability as to the recovery of certain sums of money from these 35 shareholders. The only ground upon which an opinion upon that subject could properly be formed were by the very terms of the arrangement to be kept secret and not disclosed either to the creditors or to the court. Now, the mere statement of that is sufficient to distinguish it from the present case, in which there are two questions, the first being whether those persons who are alleged contributors are contributors at; all and, secondly, whether assuming them to be fixed upon the list of contributors they would be able to pay any, and if so, what proportion of the amount of the calls which might be made upon them.

Now, the first of these questions, viz., whether they are contributors at all, as appears upon the evidence, depends very much upon the question as to the time which is to be fixed for the commencement of this winding up. That is a most material question upon which the ultimate determination of the question as to who are the persons liable to be fixed as contributors would depend all the facts relating to that question, are apparent upon the affidavits and upon the orders of the court itself, for, in truth, that question mainly depends upon the effect which is to be given to the very singular orders which appear to have been made for the winding up of this company, there having been a winding up order in the first instance, then a voluntary winding up, then a discharge of the former orders, and then ultimately the order of 1866, which is the foundation of the present proceedings. Now, all these matters were perfectly patent to the court and to all the shareholders, and they were the foundation of the doubt which existed as to the date at which the winding up of this company ought to be considered as commencing, so also with respect to the competency of the shareholders. Of course a very considerable question arose with respect to that, and the Judges had before them, on the evidence of this case, and from their knowledge of the then state of circumstances existing at Bombay, a very considerable doubt as to whether the persons who were on the list of contributors as alleged contributors would be able to pay any considerable sum supposing they were ultimately fixed upon. In the present case therefore there was no agreement for secrecy—there was no object for secrecy—there was no attempt at secrecy—everything was disclosed, everything was brought fairly before the attention of the court, and consequently in the opinion of their Lordships the case of *ex parte* Totty cannot be considered an authority hostile to the decision to which the Indian courts have arrived.

That brings us then to the consideration of the second question, viz., that assuming that the court had power to sanction such a compromise that power was properly exercised in the present case.

Now, the power is as has already been stated said one of so wide and extensive a character that it is doubtless one which ought to be exercised with very great caution, but on the other hand, in accordance with the principle upon which this board has always acted, their Lordships would be extremely reluctant to interfere with the discretion of the courts in India when two courts there had arrived at the same conclusion. Unless it could be shown that these courts had acted upon an erroneous principle, a question respecting such a compromise as that which is now under consideration, is one falling in a very peculiar manner within the discretion of the Judges before whom that question might be brought, and in this case it appears that that discretion was exercised with very great caution. The fact of the opposition of the present appellant to the proposed compromise was stated to the court in the affidavit which was filed on the part of the official liquidator. It appears that all the creditors had due notice of the intention to bring this question before the court, and that the appellants themselves were heard by counsel in opposition to the order which was proposed to be made for sanctioning the compromise. It appears upon the evidence that all the creditors in Bombay, that is, all the creditors who had the best means of forming a judgment upon the question, at all events upon the second of the two questions which I have referred to, viz. the computing a rich clay stratum of nearly a yard and three-quarters in depth. There was only one sample of sour ground, whereas beneath the Lake of Haarlem there had been a large extent of inferior soil. Yet the drainage of the Haarlem Meer was no unprofitable work,

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

Discount.

On Government Bills ..... 7 per cent.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes	9 per cent.	10 per. cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

Interest.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares ..... 7 per cent. 8 per. cent.

On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods ..... 9 do. 10 do.

On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ½ per cent. on the amount of Credit.. 8 do. 9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd March 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 5/16d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 1/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 13/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 9/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £20. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Kurrachee Sub-agency.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 19th April 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Current Accounts

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 ditto.
12	ditto	5 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. HOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 15th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

" in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" " —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credits, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months' sight at 2 15/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	2s. "
3	do.	1/11½ "
2	do.	1/11¾ "
1	do.	1/11 11/16 "
On demand		1/11½ "
On Scotland		1/11¾ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal

		3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies furnished for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th April, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£267,700
Paid-up Capital	£463,850
Reserve Fund	£ 41,000

Head Office.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late Secretary of Calcutta.

Chief Manager—R. O. Sawers, Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

Agents in Scotland,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

"	6	"
"	12	"

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, the Bowling Alley at Byculla. Apply to Mr. John S. Hurrell, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, a pair of young and handsome Bay Arab Horses, 14-2½, quiet and fast—go in Saddle, and single and double Harness. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to H. B., P. & O. Co.'s Office, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cock-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Re. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Eduljee. Price Rs. 5 per copy.
Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.
Mr. Addis' Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to
M. B. COHEN & Co.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned is prepared to offer a liberal discount for Cash (on advertised prices), of the extensive stock of Books, &c., the property of the late firm of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 14th April, 1869.

FOR SALE, Bengal Army List, corrected up to 1st April ..... Rs. 6 8

Madras	Do.	Do.	4 8
Bombay	Do.	Do.	3 0
Official Monthly		Do.	1 0

JANE WOODHALL,
Sole surviving Partner of CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. B. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

The following horses the property of a gentleman no longer requiring them :

One high-caste grey Arab horse 14-2½, very quiet in saddle.

One high-caste bay Arab galloway 6 years, carries a lady and goes in single harness.

One bay Arab horse 14-3 quiet to ride, goes in single and has been driven in double harness.

The above horses to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage with lamps and pole, by Jones of Southampton.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton with lamps, and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built park phaeton in good order with a pair of one black and one grey fast-trotting Arab horses and a set of nearly new plated mounted harness, complete.

The above to be sold together or separately as it may suit a purchaser and to be seen daily at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

Properties of 2 Gentlemen.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

A very small English-built miniature brougham, painted dark green and lining to match, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

A ditto ditto ditto, by T. Starton, London.

A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order and cost in England £550.

The above coach is well worth of inspection, and the first ever imported to India. It is suitable for a Raja, Prince, or Nawab.

Also,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature broughams of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage, with lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand Cab Buggy, on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed

A very handsome and small-sized light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

2 nearly new Malvern Dog-carts, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with College patent Axles, iacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windovers.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked.

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, &c.

And also,

A batch of Children's single-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts. 1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
14th April, 1869.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China. And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

Capital—Half a Million Sterling.

Revenue—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

Two Millions One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds Sterling.

Bombay Branch.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Sir Mowjee Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

Agents—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

City Agent—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.
" The National Bank of India.

Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSUREDS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

For Example.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits ; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher :—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	8	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	8	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages :—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Age.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35	25
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37	35
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59	55

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision ; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have ; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations ; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences ; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand)

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded ...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do	" 25	" 14
" 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do	" 22	" 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, do	" 22	
" 3—La Rose, Yellow capsule, do	18-8,	10-8
" 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do	" 17	" 10
" 5—Medoc, Red capsule do	" 15-8,	" 9
" 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	" 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	" 22	

BURGUNDIES.

Very Choice—RED and WHITE.

(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	" 26
Macon, ditto	" 21
Chablis, ditto	" 22

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Rs. 74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	" 36 Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	" 32 " 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	" 27 " 14-8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19-8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil, ...	" 32 " 17-8
Moselle, Stahl, Marcobrunner	" 34 "
" " Braunberger	" 25 "
Hock, " Johannisberger	" 42 "
" " Forster Traminer	" 34 "
" " Rudesheimer	" 26 "
" " Hochheimer	" 23 "

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	" 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	" 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	" 22 0
do. " 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	" 22 0
do. " 1, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	" 18 0
do. " 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine... ...	" 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	" 33 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	" 33 8

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine, mature ...	" 24	8 14-8
2nd " Red seal—a good second quality Wine ...	" 18	9

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped), been extensively imitated.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule... ...	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale No. 2.—Yellow capsule	" 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3, White capsule	" 26
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	" 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	" 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Bradley's	" 21
" Scotch	" 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	" 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White... ...	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	" 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	" 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	" 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—

The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup"..... at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.,
5, Borah Bazar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at ...	...	Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux	Do.	... ... " 18 "
Cognac	Do.	... ... " 16 "

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

JAMAICA RUM.

Just landed a Consignment of

WHITE'S CELEBRATED RED HEART RUM,

in Cases of 1 dozen each.

Cash Rs. 21. Credit Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS,—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts per doz.	Pints per doz.
Sherries.	Charles Tovey's No. 3	Rs. 24	Rs. —
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 32	" 17
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
	" 3 Crowns" Solera	" 44	" 23
	C. T.'s Amontillado No. 2 Amo ...	" 28	" —
Clarets.	Charles Tovey's No. 4	" 15	" —
	Charles Tovey's " 3	" 20	" 11
	Charles Tovey's " 2 c.	" 24	" 13
	Charles Tovey's " 2 s.	" 30	" 16
	Charles Tovey's " 2	" 36	" 19
	Charles Tovey's " 1	" 40	" 21
Sauternes.	Charles Tovey's 1854	" 25	" 13½
Mosselles.	Sparkling Moselle Muscatel ...	" 36	" 19
Hock.	Sparkling Die Forlo des Rheims ...	" 40	" 21
Brandy.	Charles Tovey's, Cognac No. 3 ...	" 20	" —
Hollands.	Geneva fine proof. Case of 15 squares Rs. 36.		

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive*) can now be registered :—

Per " Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret.

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

Champagne, Claret.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London.

Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

Per "British Admiral" from London.

Sherry.

Per "Coldinghame" from London.

Gin Sherry.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

INFANTS' FOOD

as used in

THE ROYAL NURSERIES

and recommended by

Drs. HASSALL and LANCASTER

and

BARON VON LIEBIG

prepared only by

SAVORY and MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen.

Cash. Credit.

Sold in sealed tins ..... As. 12 Re. 1

by the

SOLE WHOLESALE and RETAIL AGENTS

for India,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MESSRS, M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch : its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown

COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each ...	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles " ...	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles " ...	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY

TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

P. GRANT and SON,

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

NANSEE KHYRAZ,

RIDING HABIT MAKER, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILOR,

13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure of announcing to his constituents, and the public in general, that the largest and best assorted stock of Woollen Goods in India is to be found at the above-mentioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most choice and fashionable patterns of the present London season, in Textures from the best manufacturers in England, made expressly for Nansee Khyraz particularly calls the attention of his patrons to his great variety in Bedford Cords and Whip Cords for Gentlemen's Riding Trousers ; and Nansee Khyraz has th pleasure to announce to his customers and the gentlemen of Bombay, that having secured the services of a new and thoroughly practical English Cutter, who has had great experience in some of the best West-end London Houses, he is now in a position to guarantee, in addition to the best quality of material, a perfect fit with ease and comfort, and carry that graceful appearance which can only be obtained from first-rate artist, the best workmanship ; and punctuality strictly attended to all orders entrusted to this Establishment. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen can be supplied with every article of Outfit in the newest style, of the very best quality, and from the best London Houses, just arrived per Overland route. The following list of prices are for Cash payment, and all orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns and self-measurement Card free by return of Post on application by letter.

RIDING HABITS.

NEW REGULATION Crimson and Gold Full Dress Sash and Belt. Rs. 100.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Tunic Rs. 90.

Old Tunics altered to the new pattern. Charge according to rank.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Trousers. Rs. 50.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, and TREBLE MILLED BLUE DOESKINS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per pair.

NEW REGULATION Patrole Jacket, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

STEEL AND BRASS SCABBARDS. Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

NEW REGULATION Patent Hawke's Helmets, Best Quality.

FORAGE CAPS.

HATS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Christy's Black Silk Hats, from	...10	0 to 14 0
" Drab Shell Hats	... 8	0
" Black "	... 8	0
Black and Drab Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	... 4	0 to 7 0
Sola Hats, in all the latest shapes, from ...	... 3	0
Boy's Soft Felt Hats	... 3	0

PORTMANTEAUS, ALL SIZES.

Soho Leather Portmanteaus, from	...14 0 to 40 0
"	... 5 0 to 20 0
Black Leather Courier Bags	... 8 0
" Travelling Bags	...10 0 to 15 0
Railway Rugs, from	...10 0 to 25 0
Tiffin Baskets, complete with all requisites	...12 0 to 18 0

SHIRTS.

London made ready for use.

Plain Long Cloth Shirts, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, per dozen	...48 0 to 60 0
Dresses very fine, from	... 55 0 to 79 0
French Printed Cambric, from	...36 0 to 50 0
All Wool Flannel Shirts, from	... 5 0 to 7 8
Silk and Wool "	... 8 0 to 9 0
Fancy Striped Spun Silk, from	... 9 0 to 10 0

GENT'S BANIANS.

Fine Merino Banians, of all sizes, from, per dozen	...18 0 to 24 0
Finest do.